Emissions Trading From An Offset Buyer's Perspective

2nd Annual Climate Change Research Conference - CEC First Scientific Conference - WCGGWI

Design of Emissions Trading Programs to Reduce GHG Emissions SessionSeptember 16, 2005 Sacramento, California

Mike Burnett

Executive Director
The Climate Trust
mburnett@climatetrust.org
www.climatetrust.org
503-238-1915



The Ice is Slipping

When It Warms Up, Ice Melts

• Before global warming, how thick was the Northern Polar Ice Cap?

-A: Over 1,000 feet thick

-B: 100 - 1,000 feet thick

-C: 10 - 100 feet thick

-D: Under 10 feet thick



The Chilling Truth

Thinner Than Santa's Sleigh

• The answer:

- C, but just barely
- The Arctic Ice Cap averaged just over 10 feet thick

• Question: How thick is it now?

- Answer: 6 feet thick
 - It has decreased 40% in thickness in 40 years
 - It has decreased 6% (~Texas) in area in 20 years

What about the future?

- Summer Northwest Passage by 2015
- No summer ice cap by 2050

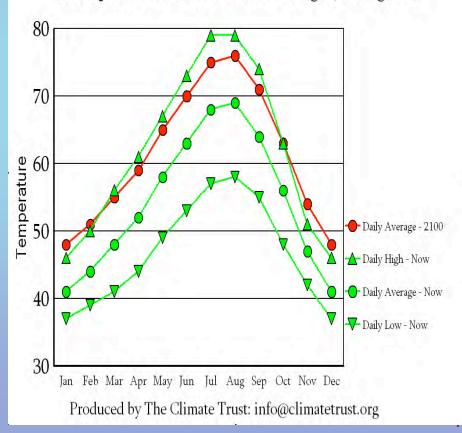


The Future: Severely Shifted Seasons

Portland Temperature, Month by Month: Now & in 2100

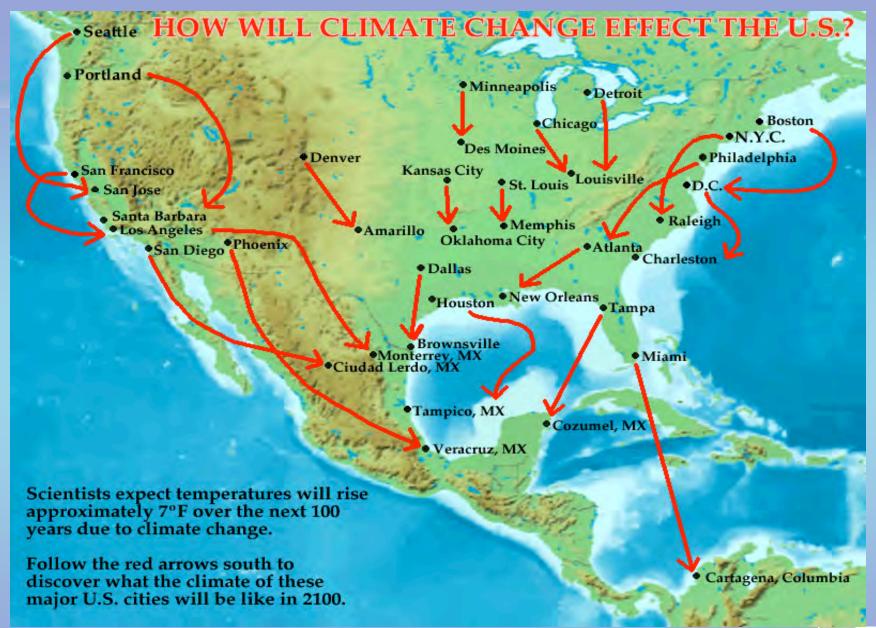
Portland Temperature Change: Year 2100

Anticipated Business As Usual Change (+7 Degrees)



- Today's high temperature becomes merely average
 - Will hit today's high by late morning, with 8° to go
- Winter weather disappears
 - November February gone
 - January moves to equinox
- Summer expands & swelters
 - 4 months hotter than August







Now a Contentious International Issue

US Faces Increasing Pressure to Act on Climate Change

• Joint British/French appeal to US:

 "Incalculable" cost to health, the environment and national economies that "will clearly be higher than the economic cost of measures to tackle the phenomenon."

• Tony Blair:

- A greater security threat than terrorism
- "...a challenge so far-reaching in its impact and irreversible in its destructive power that it radically alters human existence."
- The top agenda item of his G8 & European Union leadership



Oregon's 50-Year CO₂ "Budget"

To Achieve 450 ppm

Humanity can emit 1.1 trillion MT CO₂

- Current = 380 ppm, Target = 450 ppm, Increase = 70 ppm
- Each ppm = 7.9 billion MT CO_2
- Ocean absorbs ½

How long would Oregon's potential share last?

Population
 0.05%
 0.5 billion MT
 10 years

– Emissions 0.29% 3.2 billion MT 56 years

- Convergence 0.10% 1.1 billion MT 19 years

• Note: Years estimate assumes no growth from current emissions



The Climate Trust

Non-Profit Buyer of GHG Offsets

• Carbon Offset Market Leader

- One of largest and most experienced offset buyers in US and world markets
 - **Projects**: 10+ projects, \$4 million, 1.6 million metric tons CO₂
 - **Pipeline**: \$7 million more in acquisitions underway

2 Major Programs

- Oregon CO₂ Offset Program
 - New power plants must offset part of their CO₂ emissions
 - Power plants comply by paying money to The Climate Trust
- GHG Offset Partnership Program
 - Significant and growing revenue source



Diverse, High Quality Offset Portfolio

Offset: Specific Project That Reduces GHG Levels





Offsets Are An Emerging Market

Experience as a "Pioneer"

- Thin market: Few buyers and sellers
- Potential sellers need much education
- Early transaction costs are high: Need for standardization
 - Project eligibility
 - GHG accounting: baselines, monitoring
 - Offset contracts
- Offset providers need money up front: Buyers needs to mitigate financial risk



Market-Based Environmental Regulation

The Great Experiment

- Benefits: Economic efficiency, encourages adaptation
- Concern: Perception that we can do this "on the cheap"
 - Put in context: \$1/tonne = ...
 - 1 cent per gallon of gasoline
 - 1/10 cent per kWh of electricity, if displacing coal
 - Price response likely to be insufficient: energy is inelastic
- Offsets play a key role: Society addresses climate issue at least total cost, leaving more money for our other needs
- Risk: Failure of experiment leads to rigid regulation



Need High Offset Standards

Projects Must Create "Additional" CO₂ Reductions

- Mitigation measures that would not occur without offset project funding
 - Excludes common practice, regulated activities
 - Performance standards can be used as a surrogate
- Project must be <u>new</u> to reduce atmospheric GHG
- Weak offset standards could allow compliance with nominal regulations while atmospheric GHG rises



Not All Renewables Are Additional

The Following Should NOT Be Eligible as Offsets

- Used to meet a Renewable Portfolio Standard
- Used to meet state GHG emissions reductions regulations
- Used to comply with a legal settlement
- Used to comply with an enforcement action
- Required by an integrated resource plan
- Paid for in a utility's general rates
- For which the renewable energy certificates have been sold into some other renewable energy market.



Design Issues for Trading Program

Alternative Treatments for Electricity

- Point-of-emission vs point-of-control
 - Aka, generator vs load-based
 - Aka, direct vs indirect
 - Accounting procedures avoid double counting
- Ownership issues for indirect reductions
 - Treatment of end-user renewable purchases
 - Treatment of end-user funded efficiency



Oregon GHG Strategy

Load-Based Allowance System Design Starting

- Capped entity: Load serving entity, not generator
- Includes emissions embodied in purchased electricity
 - Addresses "leakage" due to out-of-state coal plants
 - Need check sum mechanism to eliminate contract gaming
- Many design issues:
 - Stringency of cap
 - Flexibility: trading, offsets, off ramps
 - Equity among fuel types and suppliers
 - Maintaining competitiveness
 - Renewables, energy efficiency
 - Trading with CA, WA, and others preferred

